

PEKING REVIEW

3

January 17, 1975

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Chairman Mao Meets Prime Minister Mintoff

CHAIRMAN Mao Tsetung met Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta, and his party on January 9.

At the meeting, Chairman Mao cordially shook hands with the Prime Minister and the other distinguished Maltese guests and welcomed them on their visit to China. Members of the Prime Minister's party at the meeting were Freddie Micallef, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries; Edgar Mizzi, Attorney General; Joe Camilleri, Secretary to the Cabinet; Maurice Abela,

Secretary of the Ministry of Commonwealth and Foreign Affairs; and Albert Mizzi, Chairman of Sea Malta and Air Malta.

Chairman Mao had a cordial and friendly conversation with Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff and Minister Freddie Micallef and Cabinet Secretary Joe Camilleri.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung and Deputy Department Directors of the Foreign Ministry Tang Wen-sheng and Chang Hanchih were at the meeting and conversation.



Prime Minister Mintoff Ends China Visit

Prime Minister Mintoff of the Republic of Malta and the other distinguished Maltese guests accompanying him left Peking for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by special plane on January 10 after a successful friendly visit to China.

Giving them a warm send-off at the airport were Chinese leaders Li Hsien-nien, Hua Kuo-feng and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, and thousands of well-wishers in the capital.

Prime Minister Mintoff arrived in Peking on January 7. Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien gave a grand welcoming banquet that day in the name of Premier Chou En-lai.

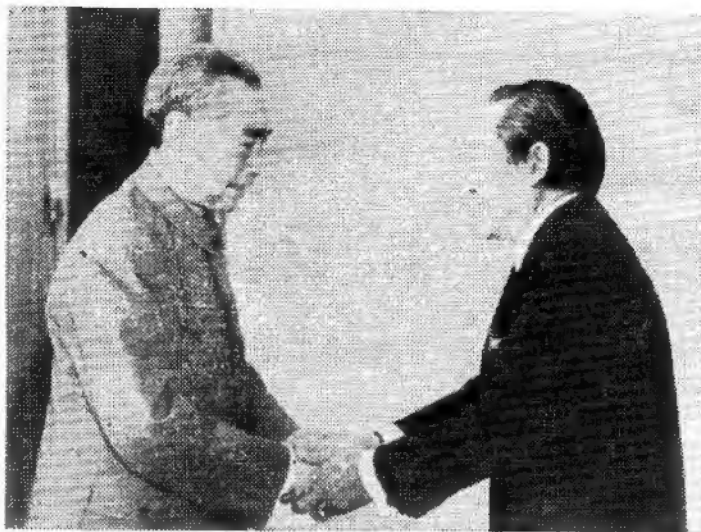
Vice-Premier Li and Prime Minister Mintoff addressed the banquet. (For excerpts of their speeches see pp. 5-6.)

The Vice-Premier and the Prime Minister held talks during the guests' stay in Peking.

A January 7 *Renmin Ribao* editorial pointed out that Prime Minister Mintoff's second visit to China was another major event in the annals of relations between China and Malta.

It said: "The Maltese people have waged a long, unswerving struggle for national independence against imperialism and colonialism. Since Malta won its independence in 1964, especially since Prime Minister Mintoff assumed office, the Maltese Government has taken a series of measures and achieved successes in defending national independence and state sovereignty and developing its national economy. In foreign relations, the Maltese Government has made positive contributions to the cause of unity of the world's people against hegemonism by constantly strengthening its solidarity and co-operation with Third World countries and firmly opposing imperialism, particularly superpower hegemonism.

"The Maltese Government and many other Mediterranean countries resolutely advocate that all Mediterranean countries unite and oppose superpower domination, and make the Mediterranean a sea of the Mediterranean countries. The Chinese



Premier Chou En-lai meets Deputy Foreign Minister Chatichai Choonhavan.

Government and people resolutely support the people of Malta and other Mediterranean countries in their just struggle against superpower hegemonism."

Thai Delegation in China

Premier Chou En-lai met in a hospital on January 8 with Chatichai Choonhavan, head of the Thai delegation visiting China and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Kosol Sindhvananda, member of the delegation and Director-General of the Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The delegation arrived in Peking on January 5 for a friendly visit to China.

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Chiang met the delegation leader and other members the following day. Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Wang Yao-ting each gave a banquet in honour of the visitors. Both hosts and guests expressed the common wish for the steady development of relations between China and Thailand.

China's Foreign Trade in 1974

Spurred on by the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, China's foreign trade made new advances in 1974. Both import and export plans were overfulfilled. The total volume of trade rose by a fairly big margin over that of 1973.

China's bountiful harvest and increased industrial production pro-

vided an abundant supply of export commodities last year. With improved quality, greater variety and better packing and packaging, many products enjoyed a good reputation in the international market. The proportion of industrial and mining products in exports continued to rise.

Adhering to the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," China imported in a planned way equipment, raw materials and other goods needed in production and construction. These imports played a certain auxiliary role in accelerating socialist construction and enhancing the country's self-reliance potential. For the sake of improving variety, China also imported a number of products while exporting products of similar kinds.

China now has trade relations with more than 150 countries and regions. She has actively developed trade with them in line with the principles of equality, mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs, thus promoting the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of China and these countries and regions. Considerable progress continued to be made by China in trade with other Third World countries as a means of supporting and helping one another and promoting the respective economic development of all. This has been a positive contribution in opposing monopoly, exploitation and plunder by imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(Excerpts)

MALTA is a developing country. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Mintoff, the Maltese Government and people have in recent years achieved new successes in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing their independent national economy. In international affairs, the Government of Malta has pursued a policy of neutrality and non-alignment, dared to oppose power politics practised by the superpowers, actively supported national-liberation movements and stood for the strengthening of the unity between European and Third World countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, thus making a useful contribution to the struggle of the people of the world against hegemonism.

The contention of the superpowers for spheres of influence is the cause of world intranquillity today. Everywhere they prate about detente, but actually they are both preparing for war. In the Mediterranean region, too, they have been stepping up their contention and creating troubles in recent years, befouling the atmosphere of this beautiful blue sea. It is only natural that Malta should be concerned for the security of the Mediterranean, in whose centre she is situated. Prime Minister Mintoff has rightly pointed out that European security is impossible without Mediterranean security. The Maltese Government holds that the countries bordering on the Mediterranean should get united and free themselves from superpower control so that their peoples may truly become masters of the Mediterranean. This is a just call, which the Chinese people sincerely support.

At present, the world is undergoing a great change, and the situation is developing in a direction favourable to the people of the whole world. Like a dying lamp running out of oil, the old international order based on imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is about to collapse. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution — this cur-

rent is surging forward and mounting continuously. Beset with troubles at home and abroad, the superpowers are in the grip of a crisis from which they cannot extricate themselves. The Third World has become stronger than ever and is playing an increasingly significant role in the international arena. Hegemonism and imperialism that subject others to their bullying, oppression and aggression are rotting with each passing day, while things are getting better daily for the peoples who suffer from their bullying, oppression and aggression. An ancient Chinese poem says:

A hundred rivers boil,

Hilltops collapse.

While high banks cave in,

Valleys rise into mounds.

Everything in the world tends to turn into its opposite. This is a law of nature as well as of human history. We are convinced that it is the Third World and the people of all countries that are really powerful, and that so long as they strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, they will certainly win still greater victories. The whole world will surely belong to the people.

Although China and Malta are separated by many mountains and waters, our two peoples are linked by similar historical experiences. We are both developing countries and face the common tasks of safeguarding national independence and developing the national economy. Prime Minister Mintoff's successful visit to China in April 1972 opened up a new chapter in the friendly relations between China and Malta. In the last years, the relations between our two countries and the friendship between our two peoples have developed satisfactorily. We believe that Prime Minister Mintoff's current visit to China will surely make a new contribution to further strengthening the friendship between our two countries. We sincerely wish complete success to Mr. Prime Minister's visit.

Prime Minister Mintoff's Speech

(Excerpts)

UNDER the enlightened leadership of Chairman Mao your country has gone through a steady and rapid progress towards higher standards of living, and, what is more important, a better life. It is a country where real values still matter very much. We rejoiced with you when we learned of China's 13th consecutive year of rich harvests.

Similarly, we congratulate you for the very great influence China has now gained in the international field and the unselfish way in which she has been championing the developing countries of the Third World. Slowly but surely, countries whose development, both political and economic, has been adversely conditioned by outside influences and even armed interventions are

gaining their freedom and independence. The forces of the liberation movements in Southeast Asia have made impressive gains both military and political, and ultimate victory is now much nearer.

In Western Europe, in the Mediterranean and throughout the Arab world changes have taken place which seemed impossible two and a half years ago. As Your Excellency has pointed out in your very kind speech, the people of Malta have availed themselves of their strategic position during this period to make a very substantial contribution to bring about these changes.

Like China we believe that for the peoples of our region to find ultimate salvation it is necessary to work closely together and rid themselves of the patronage or hegemony of the two superpowers. It is evident today much more than it was at the Helsinki Conference that Western Europe cannot even begin to have a smooth orderly existence without a solution of the Palestinian problem and a genuine attempt to attain Mediterranean security. Towards this objective the tiny Republic of Malta will devote all her energy in all international fora to which she belongs.

In order better to fulfil this international obligation Malta must keep her own house in order. With the very generous co-operation of the heroic people of China new industries have been set up and are being set up in our country to create peaceful employment as

a substitute for the livelihood previously provided by the warlike activities of a foreign imperialist base. This process must now be intensified if the people of Malta are to be given a chance to survive the dual crisis of fabulous increases in the price of food and oil and the fast developing recession in the capitalist world. How much more secure are the economic foundations of the People's Republic of China is being proved by the very little impact this recession is registering here.

In the different Maltese geographical and historical environment, the recession in the Western developed countries is having a very adverse effect on our mixed economy. Our exports to Britain, Italy, France and other countries are showing signs of rapid decline and private firms which previously paraded as colossi in our industrial sphere are now discharging workers on a large scale.

To meet this development, Malta must intensify her co-operation, her trade and her economic relations with the People's Republic of China and other friendly socialist states. It is for this purpose, Your Excellency, as well as for the joy of seeing once more old friends, that my friends and I are visiting your country for the second time. It is also for the purpose of exchanging information and views on international affairs so that, as in the past two and a half years, China and Malta may work together in harmony in the international field for the development and independence of all peoples of this world in peace.

Soviet-U.S. Contention for Hegemony Intensifies

NINETEEN seventy-four was a year in which the Soviet-U.S. advertised "detente" reached an impasse and contention between the two superpowers for spheres of influence and world domination became still fiercer.

The two superpowers have tried to hide the truth of their rivalry and the resultant war threat to the people of the world. In particular, the one flaunting the signboard of "socialism" made a big fanfare over "detente," preaching that "the process of detente has boundless possibilities and can develop without pauses and interruptions."

Is there the slightest shadow of "detente" in the world today? None at all! On the contrary, there is the tense situation in which both superpowers are scrambling for hegemony everywhere; the social-imperialists especially have delved into every nook and cranny with their ambition for world domination "developing without pauses." "Detente" in words is de-

signed to camouflage intense rivalry for hegemony in deeds.

Europe — Focus of Contention

A piece of meat relished by the two superpowers, Europe is the focus of their rivalry. Striving for hegemony there, both in the past year have been bitterly contending over its flanks—the Middle East, the Mediterranean and the Balkan area. One has tried its best to pluck the other's wing on the southern flank; the other has done its utmost to clip its opponent's claws stretching into that region. In their view, the one who controls the region can influence developments in Europe.

The second round of talks between Soviet and U.S. leaders in June 1973 was followed by the outbreak of the Middle East War in which the two sides almost had a big direct confrontation. Two weeks after the third round in June and July 1974, the Cyprus crisis erupted, clearly reflecting their heated contention in the region.

Sometimes they brandished their swords and drew their bows. At other times they scurried about in an intense diplomatic struggle. U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger made seven trips to the Middle East in a year, shuttling between the capitals of nearly all countries in the region. Not to be outdone, Gromyko and other Soviet revisionist chieftains also made frequent visits to the region in 1974. Sometimes one came in as the other was leaving, almost stepping on the latter's feet.

Taking advantage of the more thorough exposures of the Soviet revisionists' true features and the further developing tendency of some Arab countries to shake off Soviet revisionist control, the United States switched to new tactics. While continuing to support Israel, it advocated a phased "peaceful solution" of the Middle East question under the banner of "mediating" the Arab-Israeli "dispute" in an attempt to gradually elbow out Soviet revisionist influence.

The Soviet revisionists also changed their tactics. Singing louder about "supporting" the Arab people's struggle against Zionism, they tried to continue deceiving the Arab people so as to cope with the United States and secure and expand their own position. At the same time, they kept sending emigrants to Israel, providing it with manpower, colluded with it and reached into this U.S. sphere of influence. Meanwhile, the two hegemonic powers shipped large quantities of arms to the region which they called a "powder keg." The Soviet Union and the United States have sent more than 10,000 million dollars' worth of different kinds of military equipment into the area since the October Middle East War.

Contention between both in the Middle East has now spread west to Cyprus and east to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Soviet and U.S. warships sail between the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean, every now and then holding naval exercises. At the mere rustle of a leaf in the wind, each promptly reinforces its strength to intimidate and keep watch on the other. Their contention for bases and a dominant position in the Indian Ocean has become sharper than ever.

Since the beginning of 1974, Soviet revisionist social-imperialism has grown more desperate and undisguised in its subversive and aggressive activities in the Balkan region, known as the "tinder-box" of Europe, which is closely linked with the Middle East. To control this strategically important region on Europe's southern flank, it has spared no effort to unscrupulously foster pro-Soviet forces in one Balkan state to seize power at an opportune time. Using the stick and the carrot, it forced another Balkan state to provide it with a "military corridor." When its plots were exposed and its unreasonable demands turned down, it arrogantly fell back on open military blackmail by carrying out massive troop manoeuvres along the border areas of these countries. It exploited the Cyprus question to go in for political opportunism in a big way, attempting to fish

in troubled waters and make a breach in NATO's southern flank.

Interpenetration and Mutual Exclusion

Contention between the two superpowers on the European continent has become fiercer and fiercer, with both sides always using political and military tactics in their contest. Moscow has all along tried to benumb the West with an illusory "feeling of security" and sow dissension between West European countries and the United States in an effort to squeeze out Washington and thus pave the way for its own expansion there. Capitalizing the economic and political difficulties confronting the West European countries in 1974, the Soviet revisionists used markets and raw materials as bait to curry favour and hoodwink some of these countries under the signboard of "developing bilateral relations" and "all-European co-operation," and at the same time they made further efforts to engage in political infiltration in the region.

To counter this, the United States readjusted its relations with West European countries and strengthened political and military alliances with them against the Soviet Union. Using the contradictions and growing rebellious trends within the Soviet revisionist "big community," it also intensified "peaceful infiltration" into some East European countries through developing bilateral "economic and technical co-operation." The "European security conference" and the talks on forces reduction in Central Europe over the last year or so truly reflected the two superpowers' rivalry, interpenetration and mutual exclusion in Europe.

The military confrontation between the two in Europe is becoming sharper. While holding talks in Vienna on forces reduction in Central Europe over the past year, they continued stepping up war preparations in terms of actual fighting, with Europe as the hypothetical battlefield.

The Soviet revisionists in recent years have continued increasing their armed forces' strength in Eastern Europe, kept shipping various kinds of new weapons and equipment into the region and improved their logistics system, thereby raising the level of combat-readiness. Besides putting emphasis on expanding military strength in Central Europe, the Soviet revisionist clique last year reinforced its military deployment and command system against the northern and southern flanks of Western Europe. Joint Warsaw Pact military exercises were held more frequently and almost doubled in 1974.

On its part, the United States began large-scale renewal of its tactical nuclear weapons deployed in Western Europe to cope with the Warsaw Pact's superior conventional forces and at the same time reduced non-combatant forces there while increasing and strengthening its combat troops.

Feverish Nuclear Arms Expansion

As their contention intensifies, the two superpowers continue their feverish arms expansion in quest of military superiority, especially nuclear superiority, each

trying to outdo its opponent. There was sharp bargaining over the central topic of nuclear arms in the two meetings between Soviet and U.S. leaders and during the visits exchanged between their foreign ministers last year. Each sought to limit the other's development. Consequently, the more they talked, the wider their disagreement and the greater the quantity, the better the quality and the larger the capacity of their nuclear weapons.

While engaging in massive nuclear arms expansion, both sides pay great attention to developing conventional arms. Disregarding the vital interests of its people, Soviet revisionism has in recent years spent an enormous sum of money on increasing the conventional war capability of its ground, naval and air forces while giving priority to development of nuclear arms. It has surpassed the United States both in the speed of building warships and in the total number of surface vessels and submarines. It is now making every effort to turn out aircraft carriers and speed up the nuclear-powering of its submarine fleet in the race to catch up with the United States in these two fields. It is also accelerating research and manufacture of different types of new warplanes and continuously developing tanks, anti-tank weapons and anti-aircraft missiles.

The United States also deems it imperative to put more efforts into developing its conventional war capability. Shortly after the 1973 Middle East War, it summed up the experience gained in the war; in the military budget for fiscal year 1975 set forth early last year, it called for greater efforts to increase production and storage of munitions, tanks, anti-tank missiles, anti-aircraft weapons, and other conventional weapons. In recent years it also has continuously stepped up development of its naval forces in the scramble with the Soviet revisionists for maritime hegemony.

A fact worth noting is the two sides' increasing war cries while intensifying arms expansion and war preparations. One clamours that "preparations for a world war are continuing and are even being enhanced" and that it is "prepared to wage a war using all kinds of arms." The other declares that it must be ready for combat at any time.

All this shows that so-called "lasting peace" and "a generation of peace" are nothing but deceitful talk. The nature of imperialism determines that the relationship between the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, can only be one of fierce contention, making the outbreak of war hard to avoid.

Lenin long ago pointed out that "the content of imperialist politics is 'world domination' and the continuation of this politics is imperialist war." Chairman Mao also teaches that "politics is war without bloodshed while war is politics with bloodshed."

As rivalry between the two hegemonic powers sharpens, the danger of war looms larger. The people of all countries must get prepared for this. But the two hegemonic powers are weak in essence, and their strength is on the decline. The world is advancing and the people are awakening. The world's people, with the Third World countries and people as the main force, in the past year have won one victory after another in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. Crises-ridden and plagued with difficulties at home and abroad, both superpowers are caught in the plight so aptly described by a Chinese saying: "Flowers fall off, do what one may." In the circumstances where the struggle of the world's people against hegemonism is surging forward, the two superpowers are inevitably heading for total collapse in their feverish contention, aggression and expansion.

Militarization of Soviet National Economy and Its Calamitous Consequences

by Hsieh Mu-to

THE great Lenin pointed out: "Imperialism is . . . parasitic, or decaying capitalism." ("Imperialism and the Split in Socialism," *Collected Works of V.I. Lenin*.) Imperialism's decay is most sharply manifested in the militarization of its national economy.

War Economy

The Soviet revisionist social-imperialists oppress and exploit the working people at home and engage in expansion, aggression and plunder abroad. Locked in fierce rivalry with the U.S. imperialists in Europe and other areas, they are trying in vain to build an unprece-

dentedly huge colonial empire. To achieve this objective, they have feverishly been expediting arms production and putting tremendous manpower, financial and material resources into military expansion and war preparation. The entire Soviet national economy has been turned into a special war economy.

In the past ten years or so, the Soviet revisionists have spent around 100,000 million U.S. dollars on the development of nuclear weapons. The Soviet GNP is about half that of the United States, but military expenditures are as big as those of the United States. According to various sources, present expenditures are

estimated at about one-third of the national budgetary expenditures per annum, or approximately 20 per cent of the national income. These facts explain what great extent the militarization of the Soviet national economy has reached.

To speed up arms expansion, the Soviet revisionist leading clique puts massive industrial equipment, scientific and technical personnel into the armament industry. About 60 per cent of the Soviet industrial enterprises reportedly serve military purposes. According to Western press reports, Soviet expenses on military research and development in 1970 were 16,000 million U.S. dollars, 20 per cent of its total military expenditures.

In the utilization of natural resources, goods and materials, the Soviet revisionist leading clique also gives priority to armament production needs. It takes administrative measures to use large quantities of resources and materials for armament production.

Relying on its enormous war economy, the clique is engaged in arms expansion and war preparations on a scale and at a speed unprecedented in the Soviet Union. Along with large-scale development of nuclear-missile weapons, new conventional weapons are being swiftly turned out. It was reported that the Soviet Union has increased the number of intercontinental missiles 15 times in ten years; nuclear submarines 5.5 times in 4 years; and naval tonnage almost 2 times in ten years. Military planes increased 50 per cent during the 1968-73 period and the numbers of tanks and guns are rising rapidly year after year. While sharply adding to the quantity of its arms, the Soviet revisionist clique has spared no effort to improve its weapons and to produce new types.

Calamitous Consequences

The militarization of the national economy has brought on many calamitous consequences. The dislocation of the economy has worsened, civilian industries have been seriously undermined and farm production has lagged. All this has deeply bogged the economy down in inextricable contradictions and brought untold suffering to the people.

Civilian industries, consumer goods in particular, have long been flagging owing to the lack of capital and technique. The Soviet revisionist leading clique has been promising to increase investments in the consumer goods industry. But plans always fall through and guns always replace butter. During the 8th five-year plan period (1966-70), only 70 per cent of the plan for such investments was met. Very poor quality and shortages of consumer goods resulting from the backward situation in the industry have aroused widespread dissatisfaction among the Soviet people.

To put an end to discontent, Brezhnev and company promised to make a "large structural change" in the national economy in the 9th five-year plan and give "priority" to development of the consumer goods industry. In recent years, however, the structure of the militarized national economy has not been "changed"

in the least, nor has "priority" been given to developing the consumer goods industry. In 1972, actual production of some important consumer goods, such as milk, sugar, vegetable oil and leather shoes, was below that of 1971. The rate of growth of consumer goods production in 1973, set at 8.1 per cent in the 9th five-year plan, was later reduced to 4.5 per cent. The drop in consumer goods production has aggravated the acute scarcity of daily necessities.

Agricultural investment plans have not been fulfilled for years in succession due to a capital and machine shortage. In the 8th five-year plan period, only 76 per cent of the plan was met, while in the 9th five-year plan period, the plan went unfulfilled for two years in a row. The yield of farm products has long been fluctuating at a low level, and grain output dropped drastically in 1972. Over 20 million tons of grain worth 2,000 million U.S. dollars had to be imported from the United States, Canada and Australia, and 200,000 tons of butter from Europe.

Another disastrous consequence of the militarization of the economy is the daily worsening financial situation. The enormous cost of armament expansion and war preparations goes far beyond the limit of the economic power. Brezhnev and his cronies are scurrying back and forth begging for credits with cap in hand. The Soviet revisionists, it is reported, owe other countries over 8,000 million U.S. dollars.

Growing Impoverishment

To make up for the huge deficits caused by frantic armament expansion and war preparations, the Soviet revisionist leading clique has moved the heavy financial burden over on to the Soviet people by increasing taxes and commodity prices under various pretexts. In 1971 alone, it milked 13,700 million rubles in taxes out of the Soviet people, 9.8 per cent of the total amount of that year's worker and staff wages. Taxes rose to 15,100 million rubles in 1972. Paying off the "national bonds" issued before 1958 has been set back so that they cannot be completely redeemed until 1990. The impoverishment of the Soviet working people is becoming worse and worse as a result of the daily intensified exploitation and oppression by the Soviet revisionists.

The more this leading clique steps up expansion and plunder abroad, the more fully are its ugly social-imperialist features out in the open and the more is it isolated. The more frantically it expands armaments and prepares for war and redoubles exploitation and oppression of the Soviet people, the stronger is their discontent and the more stubborn their resistance. Striking evidence is the slow-downs, strikes and demonstrations that have taken place wave upon wave in the Soviet Union in recent years.

The militarization of the Soviet national economy is the inevitable outcome of the all-round restoration of capitalism by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and the degeneration of the socialist Soviet Union personally founded by Lenin into social-imperialism.

Western Capitalist World Faces Most Serious Postwar Economic Crisis

THE Western capitalist world is facing the most serious economic crisis since World War II.

Hitting the major capitalist countries in the West, the crisis is characterized mainly by periodic overproduction crises entangled with rampant inflation and serious financial and monetary crises—a combined attack of various economic ills.

Periodic Overproduction

U.S. industrial production dropped 4.3 per cent last November compared with December 1973 when the decline began. The situation in the three key industries was even worse: housing construction was down 60 per cent from its peak in January 1973; the auto industry was in a state of depression, with production of automobiles last December cut by more than half of that in October 1973; steel production fell about 10 per cent. "The country will have suffered its longest and deepest business slump since World War II," warned *U.S. News and World Report*.

Japan's industrial and mineral production plummeted 13.4 per cent last November as compared with November 1973, a decline surpassing the drop in each of its previous postwar crisis periods. Production was slashed in major industrial sectors: 40 per cent in the textile industry, nearly 30 per cent in machine building and 9.4 per cent in steel.

West European industrial production in general has been on the decline. Last October, as compared with November 1973, it had dropped by 3.9 per cent in the Federal Republic of Germany and 3.1 per cent in Britain. In France last September it was down 6 per cent from January 1974 and continued to fall each month in the final quarter of the year. The drop in Italy was 5 per cent for the 13-month period ending in October last. Drastic fall-offs were recorded in a number of trades. For example, housing construction in both Britain and France was cut by half as compared with their peaks. Auto output dipped 30 per cent in France and 20 per cent in the Federal Republic of Germany. The *Financial Times* of Britain admitted that "a world recession is, therefore, no longer a distant threat. It is already beginning to take shape."

Fixed investment in these countries has decreased considerably. In the second quarter of 1974, as compared with the corresponding period of 1973, spending for new plants and equipment nosedived 11 per cent in Japan and was down around 5.8 per cent in the Federal Republic of Germany. In Britain it was 7.3 per

cent less than the fourth quarter of 1973. Fixed investment shrinkage also occurred in the United States.

With the economic crisis worsening, more and more workers have been thrown into the huge army of unemployed. The U.S. jobless rate climbed to 7.1 per cent in December with the officially announced figure hitting 6.5 million, a record high since the end of World War II and a rise of 1.6 million within four months. U.S. officials admitted that unemployment in the country would continue to go up. The number of jobless in Japan and most West European countries broke or was close to postwar records. It was 690,000 in France, far surpassing her postwar high, and 940,000 in the Federal Republic of Germany. Unemployment also rose sharply in Australia, Belgium and Canada.

Inventories of unsold stocks have greatly increased in these countries, with many business failures. In Japan, bankruptcies in 1974's first half rose 60 per cent above the level of the 1973 corresponding period, with total liability up almost 150 per cent. Insolvencies in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1974's first nine months were 42 per cent over those of the same 1973 period. Business failures also increased markedly in the United States, Britain and France. In addition, it was reported frequently that some big enterprises were operating at a loss or were in bad financial shape. In the circumstances, the stock markets—the barometer of the capitalist economy—went into a long sustained slump that seldom had been seen. The London stock prices index on December 12, 1974 slipped 72 per cent from its highest point in May 1972, surpassing the 52 per cent drop in the Great Depression of the 1930s. The stock prices index in the United States sank nearly 50 per cent in early December 1974 as compared with the peak point in January 1973—a loss in value of 500,000 million dollars.

Rampant Inflation

With the decline in production, the Western capitalist countries entered a new stage of runaway inflation. Consumer prices in these countries escalated several times over the average annual rise in the 1960s. As compared with the same month in 1973, last October's consumer prices were up 12.2 per cent in the United States, a more than fivefold increase over the average annual rise in the 1960s; 17.1 per cent in Britain, a fivefold increase over the 1960s; 14.9 per cent in France, 3.7 times the 1960s' level; and by a staggering 26.2 per cent in Japan and 25.7 per cent in Italy. Although the

Federal Republic of Germany registered a price boost of only 7.1 per cent, this was already close to triple the 1960s' average annual rise.

Public and private indebtedness in the capitalist countries has piled up fast. U.S. indebtedness, public and private, by the end of last June had reached the enormous total of 3,000,000 million dollars, the equivalent of over two years' national income. Private indebtedness alone exceeded 800,000 million dollars, equivalent to 90 per cent of a year's after-tax personal income for the whole U.S. population. National indebtedness in Japan at the end of 1973 was 28 times the 1950 sum, with business loans from commercial banks 188 times the 1948 figure.

Rampant inflation plus huge public and private debts are jeopardizing the economic structure of capitalism and wreaking havoc with its economic foundations.

Financial and Monetary Turbulence

In the past three years, Western financial and monetary markets have been beset by the fiercest turbulence since World War II. From the beginning of the 1960s to 1973, the U.S. dollar underwent ten crises. In August 1971, the United States suspended convertibility into gold of dollars presented to the U.S. Treasury by foreign central banks; in December that year and again in February 1973, the dollar was twice devalued; West European and Japanese currencies floated. All this

pointed to the total collapse of the Bretton Woods monetary system based on the dollar and marked the beginning of a new serious stage in the Western financial and monetary crisis. West European money markets are now flooded with more than 100,000 million "Euro-dollars." This tremendous amount of idle money never failed to touch off violent storms lashing at Western monetary market whenever there was speculation in this capital. Dollar sales and hectic gold rush took place again and again. Gold on the free market once sold for close to 200 U.S. dollars an ounce, or more than 4.5 times the official price of 42.22 dollars. All this has heightened general instability in the Western monetary world. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany predicted that the wobbly international monetary market might totally collapse tomorrow.

The working people's real income has dropped drastically with runaway inflation, resulting in a constant fall in purchasing power. The U.S. Department of Labour recently admitted that workers' purchasing power had been steadily declining for 20 months running, with a decrease of 4.9 per cent in real wages last October as against the level of a year earlier. Japan registered a 2.9 per cent drop in real wages from a year ago. This further shrank the domestic market in these countries.

At the same time, foreign trade and balance of payments in major capitalist countries further deteriorated.

(Continued on p. 21.)

Shanghai's Light Industry

SHANGHAI, the country's biggest industrial city, had an industrial output value in 1973 that was 17 times that of 1949 and double the figure for 1965, the year before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. Both heavy industry and light industry there have developed rapidly. Its light industrial products and textiles, including tens of thousands of colourful varieties and designs, are now being supplied to the city itself and other parts of China. On Nanking Road in the biggest shopping centre, the No. 1 Department Store, the city's largest, usually has 36,000 varieties and designs of textiles and light industrial goods on sale. Among Shanghai-produced products are more than 300 patterns of cotton prints and dozens of differently designed clocks and watches.

Propelled by the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, Shanghai's light industry advanced further in 1974. For instance, from January to November last year output of wrist-watches and cameras rose 14 and 41 per cent respectively compared with the corresponding period in 1973; bicycle and sewing

machine output set all-time records in the 11-month period. A group of plants fulfilled their 1974 state plans ahead of schedule. Some have trial-produced a number of new products including wrist-watches and high quality cameras and their accessories.

Prior to the founding of the People's Republic of China, Shanghai was a dumping place for commodities from the imperialist countries. Even needles had to be imported.

Attention to Light Industry

Since liberation the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government have paid special attention to developing light industry. When Chairman Mao set forth the need to handle the relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry correctly, he pointed out: "It must be affirmed that heavy industry is the core of China's economic construction. At the same time, full attention must be paid to the development of agriculture and light industry." "As



In an assembly shop of the Shanghai Camera Factory.

agriculture and light industry develop, heavy industry, assured of its market and funds, will grow faster. Hence what may seem to be a slower pace of industrialization will actually not be so low, and indeed may even be faster." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*.) Guided by this principle, light industry in Shanghai and other places has developed at a fast pace.

Total output value of Shanghai's light industry between 1949 and 1973 grew 13-fold. Total output value of the textile industry in the same period went up 4.3-fold, even though more than 90 mills had been moved to the interior in support of construction there. With the growth of the total output value of the light and textile industries, new branches such as those making wrist-watches, cameras, sensitized film, transistor radios and television sets, chemical fibres and plastic goods have emerged. Their output and quality have improved steadily. More than 2,000 varieties and designs of dacron and other chemical fibre fabrics are being produced.

The growth of Shanghai's light industry has supplied the people with large quantities of consumer goods for daily use. In addition, many of its products are being widely used in different branches of the national economy. For example, the rising plastics and synthetic fibre industries have provided new types of materials for many industrial departments.

Built in a short period of time, factories making light industrial goods call only for small sums of investment but provide huge amounts of accumulation. The city's light industry has accumulated for the state a total fund 70 times state investment in this field since liberation, and accumulation in the textile industry is more than 50 times what the state has invested.

Old China's industrial foundation was very weak, with factories concentrated in a few coastal cities. The textile industry is one example. Shanghai had 47 per cent of the nation's cotton textile equipment and 75 per cent of its woollen textile equipment. In addition to building new industrial enterprises, the Party and the People's Government since liberation have paid special attention to fully using the industries left over from the old society and ensuring that the coastal industrial bases play their role.

Apart from supplying huge quantities of goods to other parts of the country and for export every year, Shanghai also has moved several hundred plants and transferred a large number of personnel to interior provinces or autonomous

regions in support of construction there. Since the beginning of the Great Cultural Revolution, it has helped Szechuan, Chinghai, Anhwei and other provinces build dozens of factories producing wrist-watches, sewing machines, metal and other articles for daily use. This has greatly expedited the growth of light industry in the interior areas.

Self-Reliance

These achievements were made by the workers under the leadership of the Communist Party by conscientiously implementing the principle of building our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift.

As a result of imperialist plunder and the exploitation by the reactionary Kuomintang government and the bureaucrat-comprador bourgeoisie before liberation, most of the light and textile industry buildings in the city were old and in poor condition and the mills were equipped with a sorry array of foreign-made antiquated machines. Production processes were very backward. Instead of regarding the dilapidated factories and outdated equipment as a burden, the Communist Party and the People's Government after liberation mobilized the workers and cadres to introduce technical innovations, renovate these factories, gradually add new equipment and raise production capacity by relying on their own efforts.

The woollen knitwear industry consisted originally of many back street small workshops and its more than 1,600 hand-operated knitting machines had been made in the 1920s and 1930s. Thanks to the mass campaign for technical innovations, hand operation was replaced by motor during the big leap forward in 1958. The

degree of mechanization has since been raised step by step. The new technique of electronic control was applied to 1,000 knitting machines in 1973. Not content with this success, in 1974 a number of mills started using an electronic computer to control a group of machines.

As a result of mass technical innovations in the cotton textile industry, the old fixed spindles have been replaced by bearing spindles and another kind of high-speed spindles. Speed has risen from 11,000 revolutions per minute to 18,000 and cotton yarn output per 1,000 spindle-hour has gone up to 43 kilogrammes as against 18 in early post-liberation days.

The key in developing the economy in accordance with the principle of self-reliance lies in having complete faith in the masses and launching vigorous mass movements to change backward production conditions and promote production.

This has been vividly shown by developments in the Shanghai No. 3 Bicycle Plant which makes "Phoenix" bicycles. Established during the big leap forward year of 1958 through the merger of 200-odd small factories and shops, it could produce only 80,000 bicycles annually at that time because its equipment and workshops were simple and poor and some of the machines were from the end of the last century. To change this state of affairs in production as quickly as possible, veteran worker and Party member Ku Ho-lin, with the support of the plant leadership, took the lead in organizing a technical innovation group which used available resources to produce an automatic lathe for making axle cones. This raised efficiency 19-fold and helped the plant's workers and staff members see the power of self-reliance. This rapidly touched off a mass movement for technical innovations.

In the past 15 years this plant has introduced more than 12,000 technical innovations, renovated over 800 pieces of equipment, manufactured 600 pieces of special equipment or general-purpose machine tools and brought about semi-automation and automation in production. All this has brought about an entirely new look to the plant. Over a million bicycles were made in 1973. When first established, the plant turned out only one type of bicycle; in 1973 there were 20 types, including heavy-duty, standard and sports bicycles and mini-wheel roadsters.

Shanghai has also relied on the strength of the masses in setting up new industrial branches. When the Shanghai Watch Factory was set up in 1955, it had only 56 watch repairers and clock-makers who made their first batch of 18 wrist-watches practically by hand. But this was a significant start that inspired the workers and cadres to march ahead along the road of self-reliance. The factory, manned by more than 3,600 workers, now has over 3,200 machines and other tools, half of which are special-purpose ones designed and made by the workers themselves. The factory produced 2,650,000 watches in 1973.

The tens of thousands of varieties and patterns of consumer goods on the Shanghai market are all made in China, mostly from domestic raw materials. In industrial development, New China sees to it that industry is solidly founded on the basis of using domestic raw materials. This is why the Chinese people have been able to develop their economy by relying on their own efforts in spite of the imperialist economic blockade when New China was born and despite the social-imperialist attempt to strangle New China economically during the three years (1959-61) of natural disasters.

With the development of the national economy as a whole, the make-up of raw materials for China's consumer goods industry has undergone tremendous changes in recent years. For instance, two-thirds of the raw materials for Shanghai's light industry came from farm and rural side-line products in the early post-liberation days. As a result of building new branches of light industry and the growth of metallurgical, chemical, petroleum and other industries, two-thirds of the raw materials for the city's light industry now come from industrial sources. Though the proportion of raw materials from farm and rural side-line products has decreased, the absolute output value of Shanghai's light industrial goods using materials from these sources is three times the amount in the years immediately after liberation.



Members from production and commercial departments in Shanghai soliciting opinions from the peasants about the quality of the light industrial goods.

Small Factories Build 400-Ton Platform Trailer

UNDER the impetus of the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius and supported by other factories in various parts of China, workers of Tsangchow city (in the southern part of Hopei Province) self-designed and manufactured China's first large 400-ton platform trailer. This heavy-duty trailer and its 500 h.p. truck tractor together weigh 136 tons, measure 33 metres long, 3.8 metres wide and 3.45 metres high, and have a total of 116 wheels. After a series of loaded and unloaded test runs, it has proved to be functioning well and its capacity is up to the required standard. The new vehicle is now in use, after examination and final approval by departments concerned.

The manufacture of the platform trailer was at the same time a struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines, a struggle in which materialism prevailed over idealism and dialectics over metaphysics.

Large and Small Can Transform Themselves Into Each Other

A small city of 140,000, Tsangchow has only some small factories and co-operative workshops. The machinery and equipment available are poor, and its technical force is rather weak. For small factories to make a big vehicle is a real contradiction. However, "the law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe." Large and small are relative. Nothing in the world is absolutely large or small. Small is embraced in the large and large in the small. Under given conditions, large and small can transform themselves into each other.

Though a small city, Tsangchow altogether has over 70 small factories and co-operative workshops employing 20,000 workers. True, there is a lack of machinery, but taken together, there are over 3,000 pieces of machinery and equipment in the city. Taking each individual factory or co-operative workshop separately, there is really little manpower and equipment. But in our socialist country in which the means of production are either state-owned or collectively owned, small factories and co-operatives can co-operate with each other under the unified leadership of the Party organization and the People's Government. A tremendous force is thus formed by pooling their manpower and material resources. To build a big

platform trailer seems frightening, but like all other colossal things, it is also divisible. The vehicle has more than 20,000 parts, each of which is vastly smaller than the whole. If the entire city concentrated its forces and all the small factories and co-operative workshops worked together, the 3,000 "ants" could certainly eat up this "big bone."

Since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution in 1966, small factories and co-operative workshops in Tsangchow have through co-operation succeeded in turning out mono-crystal silicon and a heavy-duty rolling mill, which required fairly high techniques. They also have behind them a record of completing two projects at high speed. The first was a small chemical fertilizer plant which was designed, built and put into operation in six months; the second was a 6,000 kw. power generating unit which was made and put in commission in one year. With the masses showing even greater enthusiasm for socialism in the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, why couldn't the small factories and workshops turn out the platform trailer? Strategically, we attacked the large with the small, i.e., small factories and workshops engaged in building the large platform trailer; tactically, we attacked the small with the large, i.e., a great amount of manpower and equipment from the small factories and workshops was concentrated to build one or several parts. In this way, the vehicle was made in 99 days through the concerted efforts of the city's factories and workshops, including those run by the co-operatives, schools, neighbourhood and production brigades.

Ignorance Can Be Transformed Into Knowledge

We did not have any blueprints to go by, since this was China's first 400-ton platform trailer. And there was not one technician in Tsangchow trained in automobile manufacturing. What was to be done? We mobilized the workers and the available technicians to do the designing. Apart from cadres and technicians, the "three-in-one" designing group consisted mostly of workers, including young workers. Could they handle the job of designing such a complicated vehicle? Some said that the workers lacked technical knowledge and were not up to the task. Was that view correct? No! Dialectical materialists consider that ignorance and knowledge, meagre knowledge and greater knowledge, higher and lower technique are all relative and change-

This article is written by members of a team under the bureau of transport in Tsangchow, Hopei Province, who took part in making the platform trailer.

able. Genuine knowledge comes from practice. Scientific and technical knowledge is the summing up of practical experience. If one takes an active part in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment—and uses one's brain to learn and pays attention to summing up the experience gained through practice, ignorance gives way to knowledge and meagre knowledge to greater knowledge. Moreover, as Chairman Mao has pointed out, "in a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable." Working at the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements, the workers have accumulated fairly rich experience and are seldom tied down by outdated conventional methods or impractical regulations. They dare to think and act and are staunch and unwavering in the face of difficulties.

In the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, the masses repudiated the idealist conception of history trumpeted by Lin Biao, such as the theory of "genius" and the fallacy that "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid." This helped them have a better understanding of their own strength and they began the designing with greater determination. Taking a direct part in this work were truck drivers, mechanics, carpenters, loading workers, cadres and technicians, who pooled their efforts to build up a picture of what a big platform trailer would be like, drawing on their personal experience and on what they had heard or seen about the special features of different types of vehicles. Some made models, others did sketches. The comrades in the "three-in-one" designing group summed up the suggestions of the masses and, on the basis of their study tours of other places and, in particular, basing themselves on the blueprints of the 300-ton platform trailer produced earlier in Shanghai, they assimilated the strong points of the structures of a dozen types of China-made vehicles whose designs had already been finalized. Through scientific analysis they successfully worked out a practical design after revising and improving it about a thousand times.

In making the design, the workers dared to break with foreign conventions and overcame numerous difficulties in the way of advance. One outstanding example was the designing and manufacture of the tyres. The size of the platform trailer's tyres has to be the same as ordinary tyres on the home-made "Liberation" lorry, but the load for each tyre should be 5 tons instead of 1.55 tons. Such heavy-duty tyres had not been made in China before. Workers and technicians at Tsang-



The 400-ton platform trailer produced by workers of Tsangchow.

chow's Hongqi Rubber Factory with long years of experience in repairing different kinds of tyres presented a draft design. After repeated experiments and revisions of the design, they finally produced tyres up to the requirement.

Small Machines Process Big Parts

Many contradictions had to be solved to translate the blueprint into a vehicle. For instance, large high-precision equipment was needed for processing big parts. But the small factories and co-operative workshops had only small equipment and machinery. What was to be done? We sought help from Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking. Materialist dialectics holds that the two aspects of a contradiction transform themselves into each other in given conditions. The workers solved the contradiction between the large parts and small equipment according to this principle.

Everything divides into two. A platform trailer itself can be divided into several parts and so can each individual part. Since a large part consists of several smaller parts, if a small machine processes one part of a big work-piece then the former becomes relatively big and the latter relatively small. In this way, the workers processed big work-pieces part by part. In doing so a large number of technical problems had to be solved. However, this materialist dialectical understanding gave us confidence and pointed out the fundamental way to solve problems. If we were to rely solely on big machines, we would have to sit and wait without making any progress.

The key to making a small thing play a big part lies in giving full scope to the masses' wisdom and strength. For instance, the chassis of each section of

the platform weighs 25 tons and is made up of main beams and 530-odd steel plates of diversified shapes welded together. Welding must be done in a big workshop equipped with a large crane or an overhead travelling crane capable of lifting more than 25 tons. But the general assembly shop was only a large shed without an overhead travelling crane. And there was no heavy-duty crane in the whole city. This knotty problem was again solved by the workers through indigenous methods. The chassis was hoisted by a group of small cranes and put on two supporters, making the welding very convenient.

From a Low to a Higher Stage

Indigenous methods are evolved by the masses through practice and are rich in scientific content. The main beams of the platform trailer, its backbone, were made of manganese steel plates welded together, with a bending tolerance after welding less than 1/1000 of a millimetre. This was a hard nut for us to crack. Generally speaking, it required a whole set of automatic welding equipment and rigid welding

technology. But the workers put their heads together and worked out an indigenous method which gave a tolerance of only 0.3/1000 of a millimetre; in other words, they exceeded the prescribed requirements.

Indigenous and modern exist in comparison with each other and develop through struggle. Without first having an indigenous method, there can be no modern method, and modern methods are the continuation and development of the indigenous. If we should wait for the modern instead of starting with the indigenous, we would be tied down completely and would not be able to achieve anything. Everything develops from a relatively low level to a relatively high level. Start with indigenous methods, combine the indigenous with the modern, and then develop from indigenous to modern—this is a special feature that distinguishes the principle of hard struggle and self-reliance from the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. It also accords with the general law of development of things. The successful manufacture of the 400-ton platform trailer is a striking illustration.

Cadres Studying Theory

Communists Seek Not Official Posts, But Revolution

by Fang Ho-ming

DURING the current movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius, I joined the commune members in repudiating the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, such as "he who excels in learning can be an official," "those who work with their minds govern, those who

The author, a regimental commander of the Red Army during the well-known 25,000 Li Long March, is a member of the Communist Party committee of Hungan County, Hubei Province, and concurrently vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee. He works mainly at the grass-roots level in the countryside as secretary of the Party branch and political instructor of the militia company of the No. 5 Production Brigade of the Liuling People's Commune.

A farm hand before joining the revolution 46 years ago he was wounded seven times during the revolutionary wars and was cited for meritorious service several times. This veteran cadre with a Party standing of 41 years returned to his native place to become a peasant again in 1949, the year the People's Republic of China was founded. In the 20-odd years since then he has led the peasants there in taking the road of agricultural co-operation and building a new socialist village. The production brigade he belongs to is now a thriving one, and its annual grain yield in the years 1971-73 surpassed the target of 6 tons per hectare set by the state for this area. Apart from participating in meetings and other work, this 65 year-old cadre takes part in manual labour and has over 200 work-days a year to his credit.



work with their hands are governed," and in criticizing Lin Biao's revisionist line.

We pointed out that more than 2,000 years ago when the slave system was on the decline and the feudal system was in the ascendant, Confucius and Mencius trumpeted this trash to peddle their reactionary programme of upholding and restoring the slave system.

Lin Piao, for his part, preached these doctrines and attacked cadres going down to the grass-roots level to do manual labour in a vain attempt to turn cadres into haughty overlords riding roughshod over the people and into a revisionist privileged stratum. His aim was to restore capitalism in China.

After criticizing Confucius and Lin Piao, I have gained a deeper understanding of what Comrade Chou En-lai said in August 1973 in his political report to the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China: "A genuine Communist must be ready to accept a higher or lower post." To be ready to accept a higher or lower post and be an "official" or a rank-and-filer is our Party's fine tradition formed in long revolutionary struggles. It is of great importance in guaranteeing that our Party and country will never go revisionist.

Need for Revolution

I became a landlord's farm hand when I was nine. Working like a beast of burden for eight years and with an empty belly and in rags, I never dreamt I would be an "official" some day. I joined the Red Army in 1929 to become emancipated and to avenge myself. Step by step I got to know the meaning of the revolution. I joined the Party in 1933, determined to struggle for the liberation of all mankind and for the realization of communism. I was in command of a company, then a battalion and a regiment in the revolutionary army. Later I was again assigned to the posts of company commander and battalion commander. When I got to northern Shensi after the Long March, the Party organization asked me to work in a salt company. Since I had no experience at all, I was afraid I couldn't handle the job. But when I learnt the people in the revolutionary base areas were badly in need of salt, I accepted the job.

At the time of liberation in 1949, the Party organization was concerned about my not being able to take on the heavy duties required of the leadership because of poor health and suggested that I take a long period of rest in order to recuperate. I thought of what Chairman Mao had said: "To win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li." (*Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China*.) Much work still remained to be done. As a Communist, I should continue to work for the Party as long as I breathe. So I applied to my leadership to be a peasant in my native place and do some light manual labour. Some comrades were puzzled. I said: "In the past when the revolution needed me to go to the battlefield, I took up arms and fought; now that the revolution has called on us to vigorously develop production, I'll take up the hoe and be a peasant. It's all the same."

In 1953, when an agricultural mutual-aid team was formed there, I was elected its leader. When an agricultural producers' co-operative was set up the following year, I was again chosen by the masses to be the head. Since this was the need of the revolution,

I accepted the job. In 1958, a small animal husbandry farm was run by the county, staffed mainly by demobilized army men. My leadership asked me to head the farm, so I left the countryside and worked in the county. However, when the farm was put under the administration of another government department later, I left the farm and returned to the production brigade of the Liuling People's Commune.

In the last 40 years or more my posts changed dozens of times. Many other comrades also changed posts many times. This is very natural and is needed in the revolution. With the triumphant advance of the revolution, the Party's fighting tasks and main work differed from time to time, hence there should be corresponding changes in the use of cadres and changes of posts.

The history of our Party clearly shows this. During the Second Revolutionary Civil War period (1927-37) when revolutionary base areas were being built up or expanded and when there were armed struggles against the reactionary Kuomintang armies' "encirclement and suppression" campaigns, large numbers of cadres went to the grass-roots level to carry out the agrarian revolution, mobilizing the masses to overthrow the local despots and divide the land. During the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45), large numbers of cadres joined the army to reinforce the army backbone force to ensure victory in the war. A Communist should link the specific work he undertakes with the great cause of communism and subordinate his personal interests to the cause of liberation of the proletariat. Whatever the rank and whatever the work, so long as the work is needed by the revolution and the Party, he should take it on and do it well.

Different Class, Different Views

Different classes have entirely different conceptions of "officials" and "civilians." Bureaucrats and politicians of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes are haughty overlords riding roughshod over the people. Being an official is regarded as a natural ladder for them to gain fame, position and power. During the reactionary Kuomintang rule, corruption, graft, embezzlement and bribe were common. In exposing the bourgeois politician and executioner Thiers who suppressed the Paris Commune, Marx bitterly said: Thiers "was consistent only in his greed for wealth and his hatred of the men that produce it." (*The Civil War in France*.)

Sharply criticizing the corrupt Kuomintang officialdom, Chairman Mao said: "Conscription, government bonds, economic controls, famine relief and war relief, all without exception have become money-making opportunities for corrupt officials. With such a pack of wolves running wild, no wonder the country's affairs are in chaos." (*Ten Demands on the Kuomintang*.)

In contrast with such types, while summing up the experience of the Paris Commune of 1871, the revolutionary teacher of the proletariat Marx acclaimed the commune in "replacing the haughteous masters of the

people by always removable servants . . . they act continuously under public supervision." (The First Draft of *The Civil War in France*.) Soon after the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin called on the Red Army cadres to work in factories and the countryside. Chairman Mao teaches us: "All our cadres, whatever their rank, are servants of the people, and whatever we do is to serve the people." (*The Tasks for 1945*.)

Our Party is the vanguard of the proletariat and our country is a socialist state under the proletarian dictatorship. We work for the interests of the proletariat and the broad masses of the people, and not for self-interest. Our aim is the abolition of the system of exploitation of man by man and the liberation of all mankind. Therefore, "we Communists seek not official posts, but revolution. Everyone of us must be a thoroughgoing revolutionary in spirit and we must never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses."

Coming from the people, our cadres have always shared weal and woe with the masses. During the war years, we climbed snow mountains, crossed the marshy grassland, fought in the north and south, sometimes as "officials," sometimes as rank-and-filers. We took part in production during intervals between battles. Under extremely difficult conditions, we were always one with the masses.

Since liberation, our Party has become the ruling Party. Though our positions have changed, we cadres have retained our proletarian qualities. To continue the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, many cadres volunteered to work at the grass-roots level and engage in manual labour in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction "Remain one of the common people while serving as an 'official.'" They keep in constant and close touch with the working people and temper their own revolutionary will. They have obtained much first-hand and useful knowledge through investigations and study.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius have brought about profound changes in the mental outlook of the cadres. In response to Chairman Mao's call "Going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again," they have left their offices in groups to temper themselves in the "May 7" cadre schools or work in the countryside and factories as ordinary peasants or workers. Some have taken up leading posts at the grass-roots level and just like the ordinary labourers, they directly take part in the three great revolutionary movements—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. In the army, senior officers have gone to the company to serve as common soldiers. In this way, relations between the Party and the masses have become closer.

Two-Line Struggle

There always have been struggles between the two lines with regard to the question of a cadre being ready to be an "official" or a rank-and-filer. Liu Shao-chi

openly advocated the theory of "joining the Party in order to climb up." The "May 7" cadre schools initiated by Chairman Mao were attacked by Lin Biao and his like who wanted to restore capitalism. They tried their best to demoralize our cadres and turn them into spiritual aristocrats divorced from labour, from practice and from the masses. They even used underhand and shameful means to corrupt the cadres, such as offering them official posts, and formed small cliques for the interests of a minority.

The Soviet bureaucrat-monopoly capitalist class represented by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique is a reactionary class. Members of this class get high salaries and their way of life and world outlook are completely bourgeois. To enable our cadres to be always ready to accept a higher or lower post and be an "official" or a rank-and-filer is not only a problem regarding one's attitude towards a change of one's post, but is a major issue in preventing capitalist restoration.

In addition to overcoming interference by the revisionist line, we also have to repudiate and gradually do away with the deep-rooted influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in society. For instance, there is an old saying that "of all professions, schooling is the highest." The purpose of schooling is to "excel in learning" and "be an official." There is a similar saying in our place: "People prefer going up while water flows down." This means that being an official is "going up," while a cadre becoming a rank-and-filer is "going down." This is a reflection of landlord and bourgeois ideas. We have deeply criticized such reactionary ideas in the current movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius. In our socialist state under the proletarian dictatorship, there is only the division of revolutionary work, which cannot be classified as superior or inferior. If anyone separates himself from the masses or goes so far as to oppose the working people, no matter how high his rank, he is bound to fall from his "high place." Such was the fate of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao.

I remember when I returned to my native place to take part in manual labour, I put on an old cotton-padded coat in winter and went about barefoot in summer, like all the country-folk. There were two ways of looking at this. Some said: "Old Fang, it's not worth your while to go around like this." The majority said: "Old Fang is the same as us." I was happy to hear this. It showed that they liked me and I had not betrayed the working people to whom I belong. If I didn't share their ideas and sentiments, they wouldn't have confidence in me, and that would mean I really had gone "down."

In the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, Marx and Engels pointed out: "The Communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." That a cadre in our society should be ready to accept a higher or lower post and be able to be an "official" or a rank-and-filer is a manifestation of such a rupture.

ROUND THE WORLD

CAMBODIA

New Year Victory

The People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia at the beginning of 1975 launched fierce attacks from all directions on enemy troops entrenched around Phnom Penh and won brilliant victories.

On New Year's Day, the people's armed forces unleashed powerful offensives against Lon Nol's puppet troops around the city. Attacking from the north and northwest, they pounded enemy troops in the area around the Baset Heights, 8 kilometres from Phnom Penh, and took the northern part of the heights, wiped out the puppet 133rd battalion and captured a number of enemy strongholds.

West and southwest of the city, the people's armed forces on January 1 liberated the town of Ang Snuol on Highway 4, 25 kilometres from Phnom Penh, and the even closer town of Bek Chan, putting all enemy forces there out of action. Pressing on to Kambaul, they forced the enemy to close Pochentong Airfield. On the same day they demolished 40 enemy strongholds flanking the Thnal Tortung-Bek Chan section of Highway 4, completely bringing this 10-kilometre-long part under their control and cutting off the Thnal Tortung-Kompong Tram section of Highway 26.

East and northeast of the city, the people's armed forces on January 1 fiercely attacked enemy troops on the eastern bank of the Mekong River, opposite the palace in Phnom Penh, silencing more than ten strongholds.

In the first four days of January, the people's armed forces destroyed and took 137 big and small strongholds in the vicinity of Phnom Penh and along major strategic land and

water communication lines, liberated a 150-square-kilometre area west and northwest of Phnom Penh, wiped out thousands of enemy troops and 16 battalions, captured around 1,000 enemy troops and seized thousands of weapons of various kinds and hundreds of tons of munitions.

The people's armed forces now completely control the Mekong River from Neak Luong to the Cambodia-Viet Nam border and the Tonle Sap River from Prek Kdam to a place near Prek Phneou and a section of more than 30 kilometres on Highway 1 from Banteay Dek to the vicinity of Kompong Chamlang.

EGYPT

Sadat on Egypt-U.S.S.R. Relations

"Our relations with the Soviet Union are those between one state and another. They leave no place for either of them to meddle in the internal affairs of the other. We are very much attached to the principle and we do not accept any interference in our internal affairs." This statement was made in Cairo on January 7 by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in an interview with General Director Issam Freiha of the Lebanese paper *al-Anwar* and published in that paper.

Referring to the last-minute postponement of Soviet leader Brezhnev's visit to Egypt, President Sadat said, "We have prepared for Brezhnev's visit for some time. It was for this reason that our War Minister visited the Soviet Union last October and Brezhnev's visit was scheduled for this January. We had expected two fundamental questions to be solved: 1. the question of armaments, and 2. the question related to our relations with the Soviet Union on trade and debts. We wished

to reach understanding on these two points."

He went on to say: "We have been preoccupied with the arrangement for our debts. That's to say, in view of the situation we found ourselves in after the war, we demanded delay in repaying our debts. This is an internationally established tradition for the period following a war. It was applied the world over at the end of World War II. All countries, including the Soviet Union, adopted this principle."

"Until early January we had not arrived at clear decisions or agreement with the Soviets on the details of the questions. Brezhnev's visit, however, was fixed for January." Therefore, he added, "our relations with the Soviet Union in the military and economic fields had, in fact, been frozen until Brezhnev's visit."

"On December 25," the President continued, "Brezhnev sent me a message concerning his visit to Cairo and inviting our Foreign Minister and War Minister [to visit the Soviet Union]. We had wished to give more importance to our delegation by including in it Ministers of Economic Co-operation, Planning and Industry and Egyptian experts in addition to the two ministers invited, with a view to settling all pending issues between us and the Soviets. But they preferred a delegation consisting of the War and Foreign Ministers only."

"The two ministers reached agreement on the Soviet Union's offer to provide part of the arms losses in the war, but with no mentioning of 'replacement of the arms losses.' I can't reveal the quantity of arms to be provided, but it is enough for me to tell you that this quantity cannot make up for all the arms losses, let alone modernization of the arms. Therefore, the quantity of arms we have been offered cannot meet the requirement either for a full replacement of the arms losses or for their modernization."

President Sadat stressed, "All Arabs should know that Egypt has received, since the ceasefire till now, only 'some pieces of arms,' for which President Boumediene paid in Moscow during the war. In addition, we have received an insignificant amount of munitions and spare parts. But there has been neither 'replacement of the losses' nor basic armament till this moment."

ANGOLA

Liberation Movements Issue Joint Communiqué

A declaration of principles was signed and a joint communiqué issued following a meeting in Mombasa, Kenya, from January 3 to 5 between Roberto, Chairman of the Angolan National Liberation Front; Neto, Chairman of the People's Liberation Movement of Angola; and Savimbi, Chairman of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

"The three liberation movements have reiterated their determination to safeguard the territorial integrity of Angola within its present geographical and administrative boundary. It is in this context that Cabinda is considered to be an integral part of Angola," the declaration stated.

The three movements "have expressed their full commitment to forge and build a just and democratic society in Angola, thus eliminating ethnic, racial and religious discrimination and all other forms of discrimination," it added.

The joint communiqué said: "The meeting evolved in an atmosphere of mutual and perfect understanding." "The three delegations analysed all problems related to the decolonization process and the sovereign state of Angola in the future," and "agreed on a common political platform."

It added: "In the same spirit of understanding and unity the three liberation movements decided that from now on they will co-operate in all spheres and especially in that of

decolonization for defence of territorial integrity as well as for national reconstructions."

"The three liberation movements declare as of today their readiness to initiate immediate negotiations with the Portuguese Government," the communiqué said.

ZIMBABWE

Continued Armed Struggle For Liberation

Leaders of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), the Front for Liberation of Zimbabwe (FROLIZI) and the African National Council (ANC) reached agreement on unifying their organizations at a recent meeting in Lusaka, and issued a Zimbabwe declaration of unity.

The declaration said that the four organizations agreed to unite into the ANC. It pointed out "the inevitability of continued armed struggle and all other forms of struggle until the total liberation of Zimbabwe."

The organizations also issued a joint communiqué on their unification, reaffirming their struggle for Zimbabwe's independence. "The independence we have always sought and we still seek is independence on the basis of majority rule," the communiqué stressed.

The ZANU organ *Zimbabwe News* editorially noted in its latest issue: "Right now ZANU is engaged in a fierce struggle against the settler minority racist regime in order to bring to the masses of Zimbabwe complete and total independence and freedom." "We are certain of victory, united as we are. We know that ours is a protracted struggle, and it is tough," the editorial emphasized.

Zimbabwe Review, the organ of ZAPU, pointed out in a recent editorial: "The Smith regime is still in control of the army, police, civil service, courts of law, etc." "Zimbabweans must keep that in mind and

be clear that the liberation struggle is still on."

ZAIRE

Mobutu on Domestic And Foreign Policies

Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko made an important speech at the National Legislative Council on January 4, expounding Zaire's domestic and foreign policies.

Speaking of foreign policy, the President reiterated that Zaire is ready to extend more aid to the liberation movements in Africa. Emphasizing the importance of African unity, he said: "African unity should be an unalterable principle." "Zaire's obligation to Africa is based on our concern for the unity, dignity and solidarity of Africa." He pointed out that in 1974 "we further strengthened our relations with all African countries, particularly with Zaire's neighbours."

Referring to Arab-African unity, he said: "The Arabs are our brothers." "Africa which has been liberated from colonial imperialism should help the Middle East to be freed from Zionism." He pointed out: "This unity should be able to stand all tests because there exists the evil force to split the Africans and the Arabs."

He reiterated that Zaire pursues a non-alignment policy, never allowing any foreign country to interfere in its internal affairs.

As for home policy, the President stressed the importance of developing agriculture. He called on the Zairian people to build a country of prosperity and well-being "in the spirit of labour, devotion and unity." "A decree will be proclaimed as from today to mobilize the people to set up agricultural productive units in the new-type co-operatives" so as to produce abundant foodstuffs, he declared. "We will end rice and maize shortages this year. To encourage the farmers to increase production, all farm produce will be purchased by the state and distributed in the way decided by the government," he added.

He also called on the army to take an active part in productive labour and together with the people contribute to national development.

Concerning unemployment and inflation, he said: "Zaire will never beg foreign investors to solve the problem of unemployment. We will mobilize our people and ask them to do useful and productive work." President Mobutu pointed out that the Political Bureau of the Popular Revolutionary Movement of Zaire had decided to Zairianize all the large-sized means of production and of distribution to check inflation and lower prices.

LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

U.S. Trade Act Denounced

The U.S. "trade act of 1974" was sharply criticized for discrimination against the developing countries in recent talks and statements by leaders in government and industrial and commercial circles of Latin America.

It was reported that the act passed by the U.S. Congress on December 20 last year and signed by the U.S. President on January 3 was designed to exert pressure on Latin American countries and other developing countries which are firm in defending state sovereignty and national economic interests and opposing superpower plunder and control. It applies many restrictive, discriminatory and retaliatory measures against

their trade with the United States. For instance, under this act "tariff preferential" treatment in trade will not be granted to those countries which are members of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries, or organizations controlling the outflow of, and defending equitable prices for, basic raw materials, as well as those countries which have nationalized the property of U.S.-owned monopoly enterprises manipulating the national welfare and livelihood of the local people. As soon as the act was passed by the U.S. Congress, it was denounced and rejected by the Latin American countries and people.

Mexican President Luis Echeverria pointed out in a speech that the new U.S. trade act showed that the United States has taken an erroneous action toward world trade, "obviously contrary to the principles of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States." He stressed that to resist the harmful U.S. measure, Mexico "must liberalize and equilibrate its [foreign] trade."

President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela, a major oil-producer in Latin America, said in a speech: "We cannot sacrifice our dignity and we must reject the threats or discriminations that may come from abroad." He said that the United States "has benefited most from our natural resources . . . and yet it has made us the object of a discriminatory law." In another speech, he said: "The oil

[-producing] countries cannot accept such [U.S.] discriminatory treatment."

The Government of Ecuador, another important oil-producer in Latin America, pointed out in a press communique that the U.S. trade act "implies a discriminative policy against the OPEC member states." Ecuador refused to accept "any coercive measures," it said, adding that if these measures were applied at will, "the threat of compulsion and coercion shall continue hanging over Latin American countries and gravely affect their dignity and sovereignty."

The Peruvian Exporters Association, in an announcement, condemned the act for violating and discriminating against the interests of the developing countries, preventing the strengthening of the position of the raw material producers and exporters in the international market and denying the developing countries their sovereign right to requisition in their national interests [foreign] property which they considered to be strategic.

In a declaration, the Latin American and Caribbean Exporters Association which has members in 24 countries described the act as "a new form of economic aggression," adding that "it seeks to impose a trade sanction and blockade against those countries that have organized to defend the prices of their primary products. In effect, it tries to restrict the entry of these products into the U.S. market."

(Continued from p. 11.)

According to official publications, in the first half of 1974, these countries with the exception of the Federal Republic of Germany all had huge trade deficits: Britain, 8,000 million U.S. dollars; Italy, 5,700 million; the United States, 2,300 million; and France, 2,000 million. Italy is now on the brink of financial bankruptcy and exists by borrowing, with foreign debts reaching 19,000 million dollars by the end of 1974.

Ruling Groups in a Quandary

In the face of the onslaught of the periodic overproduction crisis, inflation, and the financial and mon-

etary crisis, the ruling groups in the capitalist countries are in a quandary and bourgeois remedies have failed to cure the economic ills. The Japanese *Current Affairs Analysis* said: "To curb inflation is to create depression; to avoid depression is to increase commodity prices. Thus the current Japanese economy is in a state of self-contradiction and dilemma." The *Washington Post* wrote: "The trouble now is that we are not dealing simply with 1951's inflation or 1958's recession, but with both of them together and the cure for each aggravates the other."

The economic crisis of the Western capitalist world is continuing to develop, and many economists in the West admit that harder times lie ahead.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Reclaiming Desert Land In Inner Mongolia

IN north China's Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, about 660,000 hectares of desert have been transformed into farmland, pastures and afforestation centres. Thousands of years of desert encroachment on farms and villages was called to a halt.

Deserts in China, located mainly in the north and northwest, extend from the eastern part of Inner Mongolia through the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region and Kansu Province to the western part of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. Today many of them are fringed with shelter belts ranging from several hundred to nearly a thousand kilometres in length. Large tracts of sandy wastes have been turned into green, productive land. This is the result of hard work undertaken by the people of different nationalities since the birth of New China.

The Maowusu and the Kubuchi Deserts in the western part of Inner Mongolia are being forced to retreat. People there made use of wind and water power to level huge dunes, irrigated the resulting sandy waste with silt-laden water and transformed

it. Altogether they brought 232,000 hectares of shifting sands under control in addition to afforesting 200,000 hectares. In autumn there is a scene of flourishing prosperity. In the orchards, trees are laden with an abundance of fruit; cattle and sheep graze in rich pastures; fields are covered with thriving crops of rice, maize and sorghum; and the reservoirs teem with fish.

A large-scale battle for desert reclamation started in earnest after the establishment of the people's communes, which were able to pool the resources of separate communities and map out unified plans. According to plan, in spring and autumn every year each commune allocates manpower, transport and funds to plant trees and grass over a designated area. Special teams have been organized to run nurseries and concentrate on tree cultivation. Only communes with their collective strength and plenty of funds can afford to sink wells, dig ditches and build reservoirs to solve the problem of water supply.

Take the example of Wushenchao Commune of the Wushen Banner (equivalent to a county) situated in the Maowusu Desert. Before the

setting up of the commune the area had only 2,000 people, who were up against 80,000 hectares of shifting sand dunes. Of this, about 13,300 hectares have already been changed into farms or wood lots. The commune has nearly double the number of sheep and cattle it started with in 1958. Its production brigades and teams have bought trucks, tractors, well-sinking equipment and bulldozers to expedite reclamation.

As the local people become more involved, their enthusiasm grows. Many herdsmen sow grass-seed when they go pasturing after a rain, and not many days later the ground is covered with fresh grass. Some herdsmen cultivate trees and shrubs in their spare time.

Every year since liberation, the state has allocated large sums of money and supplies of material for desert control, and sent in many experts and technicians from different parts of the country to help. Technical schools and colleges have been set up in the autonomous region to train scientific and technical personnel in this field. Desert control stations, afforestation centres and nurseries have been established in places with differing local conditions to acquire and popularize experience. Hydrological survey groups and well-sinking teams have also been organized for locating and tapping ground water resources in the area.

Winter Sports Activities

SINCE winter set in, people in cities and rural districts have enthusiastically taken up physical training for the revolution. Every morning or whenever time permits, participants are active throughout the country from the snow-covered northeast to the warm islands in the South China Sea and from the cold, windy northwest frontier to the vast plains along the eastern coast. In Peking there are more than 1.7 million youngsters taking part in a long-distance race "from Yen-an to Peking," figuratively speaking—that is, the race, run in segments during the whole winter, covers approximately the same distance as that from Yen-an, our country's sacred place of revolution, to Peking.



Paojihotai, secretary of the Party committee of Wushenchao Commune (fifth from right) is drawing up a plan for desert control together with the commune cadres.

Another such race, representing the distance between Shanghai and Chenpao Island, is being run in Shanghai with 1.4 million youths participating. Their slogan is: "Keep fit to defend the motherland." (Chenpao Island is where Chinese army-men and civilians fought in counter-attack in self-defence against Soviet revisionist invaders in 1969 to safeguard the territory of their motherland.) Other activities for winter physical training organized by the municipal trade union council are being popularized among the city's workers and staff members. In Tientsin there are also more than one million people taking part in a winter long-distance race.

Though the temperature has dropped to over 20° C. below zero in the northeast frontier city of Chihsi, Heilungkiang Province, many workers, cadres and students gather at skating rinks after work or classes. Meanwhile, Kwangtung Province's Wuchuan County, facing the South China Sea, is still green. There a county-wide middle and primary school students' winter swim and water-polo match took place recently, with participation reaching an all-year high. Up till early December last year, 20,000 young people had taken part in winter swimming in Nanning city in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region.

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is a great motive force for the development of mass sports activities. Workers, peasants, soldiers and young people point out: "Lin Piao dreamt of restoring capitalism, but we are for going all out to build socialism. By building up our health, we will be able to work better for further developing the present excellent situation in revolution and production!" This is what prompts them to take part in this winter's physical training so energetically.

Library Serves the Masses

THE Shanghai Library, one of the biggest public libraries in China, accommodates four to five thousand readers a day from factories, rural people's communes and People's Liberation Army units.



The Shanghai Library's mobile book-stall at a people's commune.

The Shanghai Library had only 100,000 books when it was set up not long after liberation. Now there are 6.2 million on its stacks housed in several rooms covering a total floor-space of 20,000 square metres.

In the course of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, new practices have been introduced. Paying greater attention to serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, the librarians do their best to recommend to them books and materials needed in socialist revolution and construction. They also disseminate revolutionary thinking and popularize science and techniques by various means, such as giving lectures and recounting revolutionary stories. All these services are greatly appreciated by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

To meet the needs of the masses in their criticisms of Lin Piao and Confucius, the librarians have collected and made available important works by representatives of the Confucian and Legalist schools, together with related reference materials. Rare editions have also been put at the disposal of the worker-peasant-soldier readers.

Of the 38 special lectures arranged in 1974 by this library, some were guidance talks on studying the classical works of the revolutionary teach-

ers, and some were on scientific and technical subjects or on experience gained in making technical innovations. They covered a wide range of topics and were presented in a lively, popular style.

Not content with merely waiting for readers to come and ask for books, the librarians often go out to factories and villages to find out what is wanted and in what ways they can be of help to production and scientific research. They then collect the books needed and deliver them to their readers.

In September 1974, Shanghai's Huttung Shipyard was in urgent need of reference material related to the manufacture of a certain piece of equipment. Some workers and technicians spent a whole day at the library without finding what they wanted. Seeing their anxiety, the librarians volunteered to look for the required material. After two days of intensive searching, the material in question was located and delivered to the shipyard personally by the responsible members and staff workers of the library.

The librarians have also been running mobile service in the countryside regularly for years, delivering books and materials to the poor and lower-middle peasants of some 270 production brigades in the seven counties near the city.

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